

## The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1881.

## SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—Dr. John Lynch, a brother of Bishop Lynch, died in Columbia, on Thursday last, of Bright's disease.

—Lewis B. Fleming, 26 years old, died near Antreville, Abbeville county, last week, after having more than seventy fits in the course of a few days.

—Miss Ellen McAfee, for many years known as the keeper of a hotel in the town of Chester, died at the residence of her brother in that county, on the 14th instant.

—The reorganized South Carolina Railroad will be known as the South Carolina Railway. New securities are to be issued in a few weeks and placed on the Stock Exchange.

—The Supreme Court has decided that taxes are not debts in the ordinary sense of the word, and that imprisonment for their non-payment is constitutional.

—All the companies of the Palmetto Regiment in attendance at the Yorktown celebration, reached their homes in various parts of the State on Monday last.

—Two pauper inmates of the Aiken poor-house were married on Sunday of last week. The groom is seventy years old, while the bride is only thirty-three.

—The Edgefield Chronicle is responsible for the following: "An Augusta policeman, a few days ago, wanted to shoot a dog that he supposed to be mad, near the Globe Hotel, and not having a pistol with him, he addressed a party of gentlemen sitting in front of the hotel and said: 'If there is an Edgefield man here he will please loan me his pistol a moment.'"

—The thirteenth annual fair of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina, commences at Columbia on Tuesday, the 8th of November, and continues until Friday, the 11th. Preparations for the fair are going steadily forward, and present prospects indicate a gratifying success this year, notwithstanding the drought, cotton worm and general complaint of hard times. Secretary Holloway says that the entries so far are larger than usual, and the exhibits will, it is confidently believed, exceed those of any previous year.

—The First Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard, and the Second Company Governor's Guards of Connecticut, from Hartford and New Haven, were in Charleston on Sunday and Monday last on a visit, and were the guests of the military companies of Charleston. The Connecticut troops were accompanied by Governor Bigelow, ex-Governor Jewell and other distinguished citizens of that State. The visitors were royally entertained and the good feeling engendered by the association will be long remembered by the participants.

—The Aiken Journal and Review of last week contains two communications, one nominating G. W. Croft, Esq., of Aiken as Judge of the Third circuit, and John J. Hemphill, Esq., as Judge of the Sixth circuit. The other nominates the following State ticket: For Governor, Gen. John D. Kennedy, of Kershaw; for Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Jno. C. Sheppard, of Edgefield; for Attorney-General, Hon. James Aldrich, of Aiken; for Adjutant and Inspector General, Capt. Wiley Jones, of Richland; for Comptroller-General, Hon. J. Walter Gray, of Greenville; for State Treasurer, Hon. C. R. Miles, of Charleston; for Secretary of State, George Johnstone of Newberry.

—The Newberry News says: "It is known that the authorities of the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad are anxious to make a combination with the Greenville and Laurens, which gives them the only really feasible opportunity for an extension of their line beyond Greenwood. The Laurens people are convinced that the road to Spartanburg is impracticable, and have about relinquished it. Their hopes are now fixed on the Greenville and Laurens Road, which it is reasonably certain will be speedily built, and which will put them on the main line either between Columbia and Greenville or Augusta and Greenville."

—A correspondent of the Columbia Register, writing from Batesburg, says: Captain Bates obtained one dozen carp from Commissioner Butler two years ago, which he put into a small, muddy pond five or six feet deep, about 40 x 60 yards, surrounded by weeds and shrubbery. This afternoon he determined to drain off the pond and invited several of his friends to witness the failure or success of his carp enterprise, as he never knew after he put them in whether they lived or not. The realization of his success exceeded his most sanguine hopes. He got eight of the carp first put in, and about a hundred young ones averaging about one pound. It seems the original twelve spawned in the Spring of 1880 and last Spring, and the young ones, two sizes, are eighteen and six months old. When the dozen were put in two years ago, they were only two or three inches long; but the eight of them found to day average twenty-five inches long and weigh an average of seven and a half pounds, and they are said to be only half grown. As our own eyes beheld these monsters of the funny tribe, we could not doubt the story of Jonah and the big fish at Nineveh."

—The Special Session of the Senate.

After adjourning over from Monday, to participate in the celebration at Yorktown, the Senate re-assembled in special session last Friday, and was called to order by Mr. Davis at noon. Mr. Sherman called up the resolution offered by him prior to the recess, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the report of James F. Meline. Mr. Farley offered an amendment to include with the report the testimony taken during investigation. Messrs. Dawes and Sherman opposed the amendment, which was lost—aye, 21; nays, 23, and the resolution was then adopted.

Mr. McPherson presented a petition of certain members of the Legislature of New York against the titles of Senators Lapham and

Miller. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were opened adjourned.

On the 24th, the Meline report was received, ordered printed and laid on the table. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution contemplating the appointment of Chief Clerk Shober, as acting Secretary of the Senate pro tem. Adopted.

The President made a number of nominations, among them Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury. This was the only cabinet nomination sent in, and it was promptly confirmed by the Senate.

## NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—Says the Gastonia Gazette: "Work will soon commence for the erection of another \$300,000 cotton factory at Cherokee Ford."

—Rev. Stephen Lyons, of St. Mary's (Catholic) school, near Garibaldi, in Gaston county, has been removed to Creston, Iowa, where he will act as missionary priest.

—In the section of North Carolina suffering most from drought—the central part of the State—it is predicted that corn will not average over 60 cents per bushel this winter. It has been ascertained that a very large amount of old corn is on hand in the western granaries—more than enough to supply the demand.

—A special dispatch from Pineville to the Charlotte Observer, says that a negro by the name of Davis, living in Union county, near Heath's store, ravished a young lady of that neighborhood on Sunday morning of last week, at 1 o'clock. A party of men in the neighborhood followed the negro into Lancaster county, S. C., and arrested him. He was given a preliminary examination that night before Justice McIlwain. The next day a party of men of both colors, numbering three hundred and twenty-six, took the negro and hung him to a tree near Heath's store.

—The Gastonia Gazette says, of work progressing on the Chester and Lenoir Railroad: "Capt. Waddill is grading at Lincolnton with a force of about thirty hands, all of whom are excellent workers. He expected to have the track laid to Main street by last Saturday. A bridge has recently been erected over Long creek instead of the old trestle. Mr. George Morgan superintended its erection, and deserves credit for the skillful work done. This road has its own officers and mechanics, and does nearly all its own repairing with home born and reared men."

—Two men, prominent in the reconstruction era of North Carolina, have died recently, viz.: J. C. Abbott, of Wilmington, and Sam. M. Watts, of Smithfield. Abbott was a lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment New Hampshire volunteers, and settled at Wilmington, after the war. He was a member of the N. C. Constitutional Convention and of the Legislature, was collector of the port of Wilmington, and served a full term as United States Senator. More recently he was engaged in the lumber business. Watts was elected to the circuit bench, and served a term of four years as Judge of the Superior Court.

—Says the Goldsboro Messenger: "The work of grading on the Midland N. C. Railroad, was temporarily interrupted on Friday by a strike of the laborers. The force had been largely increased this week, numbering over 400. The report spread among them that hereafter they would be paid only at the end of the month, instead of weekly as had been agreed, when about 400 of them quit work, and soon after, this city was filled with negroes 'on the loaf.' We were unable to see any of Mr. Best's managers and ascertain what they will do about it, but suppose that satisfactory arrangements will be made and that a new force of laborers is expected. The strikers were paid off in full."

—The bridge of the C. C. & A. Railroad, across Big Sugar Creek, near Pineville, N. C., was burned completely last Friday. The fire was discovered in the afternoon about 6 o'clock. A freight train had passed over about twenty minutes before, and it is possible that the fire originated from the sparks of the locomotive. This is mere conjecture, however. This was the only covered bridge on the road, except the large one over the Savannah river. It was very close, and a new one would, in all probability, have been substituted, even if the fire had not occurred. Numerous small accidents, such as the scarping of car tops and smoke stacks have occurred. The new bridge will be completed in a few days, as operations have already been begun. Passengers will be transferred at Sugar creek in the meantime, so there will be no interruption to travel."

## MERE-MENTION.

Judge Cox has assigned Leigh Robinson, of Washington, of the firm of Elliott & Robinson, as counsel for Giteau. On Friday of last week, a fire at Lynchburg, Va., destroyed \$150,000 worth of property, including the depot of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. During the Yorktown celebration, Randolph Dishrow, of Trenton, N. J., had both arms blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon while preparing to fire a salute to Governor Ludlow. Mrs. Rhett, the widow of R. Barnwell Rhett, is an inmate of the "Louise Home," in Washington, an institution founded by Corcoran, the well known banker, as a home for impoverished ladies. The Aiken Review says that obstinate cases of diphtheria in that community have recently yielded to the following simple treatment: Pulverized alum and sulphur equal parts, blown through a quill on the affected parts. Columbus, Ga., has made a new departure and sent out a female drummer—Miss Ida Sikes—who has met with excellent success in selling goods from sample. Mr. Scoville, counsel for Giteau, publishes a card calling on all who know anything in regard to Giteau's insanity, to furnish him with what information they possess. The military post at Atlanta, Ga., is to be abolished next month, and the garrison—the Fifth Artillery—will be ordered to New York harbor for duty there. Numerous meetings of Irishmen are being held in this country to protest against the arrest of the leading Land-Leaguers by the British government. Another great political trial is expected at St. Petersburg in November, when forty members of the party of terror will be arraigned before a special court. The late President Garfield's body was quietly transferred last Saturday

morning, from the public receiving vault to Captain J. T. Schofield's private vault, the finest in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio. General Walker, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, has resigned, and his resignation was accepted. It is understood that Col. Seaton, Chief Clerk of the Bureau, will succeed Walker.

## EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

## The Cotton Crop.

—Dispatches of last Friday to the New Orleans Democrat, give the condition of the cotton crop in the States named as follows:

ALABAMA.—Weather good, cool and dry. Picking progressing rapidly and will be over by the middle of November. Yield much better than was anticipated, and will come within 10 per cent. of last year's. The staple will be much better. About three quarters of the crop has already been gathered.

GEORGIA.—Crop prospects have improved greatly during the past few weeks, and it is now believed that the crop will be as great as last year. Two thirds of the crop is gathered. Cotton is being marketed slowly.

LOUISIANA.—Rains have fallen during the past week, which will increase considerably in the field. The weather has been cool, and there have been several frosts. Farmers are backward in preparing the staple, very little of which has been marketed. It is estimated that three fourths of the crop has been gathered. If the present bad weather continues the crop will be greatly injured.

MISSISSIPPI.—Rains have fallen throughout the State, doing, however, very little damage to cotton. Some damage has been done by worms. Eighty per cent. of the crop has been gathered. The yield will be about 75 per cent. of the crop of last year.

TENNESSEE.—Seventy per cent. of the crop has been gathered. The yield, it is now estimated, will be 40 per cent. less than that of last year. The season still continues favorable for picking, which will be finished at a much earlier date than last year.

## The Irish Question.

The agitation in Ireland against English rule continues, and has led to several important arrests within the past few days, among those arrested and imprisoned being Parnell, one of the leaders in the Irish movement. This action on the part of the crown is variously criticized. While some contend that it was necessary in order to maintain English supremacy over the Irish, others condemn the action as being unnecessarily harsh, and tending to widen the breach instead of suppressing what is termed an open rebellion. Since the arrests, the League has issued a manifesto, the wording of which is exceedingly violent. It "reminds people that their ancestors, though without leaders, abolished the payment of tithes, and that it is as lawful to refuse to pay rents as it is to receive them against the passive resistance of the entire population. The military power has no weapons, and it is no more possible to evict than to imprison the whole nation. The funds of the League will be poured out unthinkingly for the evicted and exiled. Our brethren in America may be relied upon to contribute as many millions as they have already contributed thousands. One more heroic effort will destroy the cursed system of landlordism."

The document has created some excitement in England, and is the topic of comment by the London press. The Post says: "We consider that the issue of the manifesto by the Irish Land League is a direct incentive to civil war." The Standard says: "War to the knife is proclaimed explicitly. So far there is no flinching on either side." The Telegraph says: "Nothing can be more explicit than the determination of the Land League to maintain the fierce conflict with the Government."

At a meeting of the Carrack branch of the League on the 19th, 1,200 persons were present. Two hundred tradesmen joined the organization. A detachment of hussars, with sabres drawn, paraded the streets and the shops were closed. Mr. Goddard, a member of the Property Defense Association, has asked Government protection on account of threatening mobs assembling outside his house in Dublin. The house is now guarded by police.

## President Arthur's Yorktown Speech.

—The following is the full text of President Arthur's address at Yorktown on the 19th instant:

Upon this soil, one hundred years ago, our forefathers brought to successful issue their heroic struggle for independence. Here and there was established, and is, a trust, made to secure upon this continent for ages yet to come, the principle of government which the very fibre of our political system, the sovereignty of the people. The resentments which attended and for a time survived the clash of arms have long since ceased to animate our hearts. It is with no feeling of enthusiasm over a defeated foe that to day we summon up the remembrance of those events which have made holy ground wherever we tread. Surely no such unworthy sentiment could find harbor in our hearts so profoundly thrilled with the expression of sorrow and sympathy which our national bereavement has evolved from the people of England and their august sovereign, but it is altogether fitting that we should gather here to refresh ourselves with the contemplation of the unfaltering patriotism, sturdy zeal and sublime faith which achieved the results we now commemorate. For I say that if we learn aught of the lesson of the hour, we shall be incited to transmit to the generations which shall follow us the precious legacy which our forefathers left to us—love of liberty protected by law.

Of that historic scene which we here celebrate, no feature is more prominent and none more touching than the participation of our gallant allies from across the sea. It was their presence which gave fresh and vigorous impulse to the hopes of our countrymen, when well nigh disheartened by a long series of disasters. It was their noble and generous aid extended in the darkest period of the struggle which sped the coming of our triumph and made the capitulation of Yorktown possible a century ago. To their descendants and representatives who are here present as honored guests, it is my glad duty to offer a cordial welcome.

You (turning to the guests) have the right to share with us the associations which cluster about the day when your fathers fought side by side with our fathers in the cause which was here crowned with success, and none of the memories awakened by this anniversary is more grateful to us all than the reflection that the national friendships here so cemented have outlived the mutations of a changeful century.

God grant, my countrymen, that they may ever remain unshaken, and that ever henceforth with ourselves and with all the nations of the earth, we may be at peace.

The President was not interrupted during the delivery of his address, but there was great enthusiasm at its close.

Two women were recently arrested at Vincennes, Indiana, on the charge of fighting a duel. The husbands acted as seconds and both women were wounded. They all belonged to the lower classes.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

John L. Davies—Administrator's Notice.  
John May, Agent—Into the White House at Last.  
Hunter, Gates & Co.—Parties Owning Us for Parties Owning Us.  
T. M. Dobson—3,000 Yards of Prints—To My Readers—Bazaar of Fashion.  
J. M. Adams—Look Out—Potatoes—Galvanized Sheet Iron—Squirrel Cage—Terms Strictly Cash.  
Dobson & Parish—Down with High Prices.

## SEND US THE NEWS.

We respectfully request our friends in every section of the county, to send us a statement of any local news that may transpire in their respective localities, such as accidents, fires, marriages, deaths, and also the condition of the crops, the state of the weather, &c. Such communications should be restricted to giving an outline of the facts, and will be written in the office for publication. Such articles should always be accompanied by the proper name of the writer, not, however, for publication, but as evidence of good faith. If our friends throughout the county would give this matter their attention, they would confer upon us a favor, while it would render the Enquirer more interesting to the readers generally throughout the county.

## COTTON SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of cotton from this place, from the first of September to Saturday last, foot up only 701 bales against 2,179 bales for the same period last year.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

We were pleased to receive a call last Tuesday from Mr. Chambers Brown, of Johnson county, Texas. Mr. Brown is a son of our countryman, Mr. Samuel G. Brown, and is here on a visit to his parents.

## BISHOP HOWE'S APPOINTMENTS.

The following are Bishop Howe's appointments for Yorkville and neighboring parishes: Yorkville—Tuesday, November 1st; service in the Church of the Good Shepherd at 7 o'clock P. M.

Chester—Wednesday, November 3rd. Rock Hill—Sunday, November 6th. Lancaster—Wednesday, November 9th. Winstonsboro—Sunday, November 13th.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Services will be held in the churches next Sunday as follows:

Methodist Episcopal. Rev. Geo. T. Harlan, of Chester, will preach at Philadelphia Church in the forenoon, and Yorkville in the evening.

Church of the Good Shepherd—Episcopal—Rev. R. P. Johnson, Rector. Services at Yorkville in the forenoon, next Sunday, and in the church of Our Saviour at Rock Hill, at night.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian—Rev. R. Lathan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. T. R. English, Pastor. Services at the usual hours, morning and evening.

## BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

KING'S MOUNTAIN AND ITS HEROES: History of the Battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780, and the events which led to it. By L. L. Draper, LL. D. With steel portraits, maps and plans. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thompson, Publisher, 1881.

This is the title of an exhaustive and timely publication of 612 pages royal octavo, giving not only the history of the battle of King's Mountain, but commencing with the siege of Charleston in 1780, and tracing the events from that period until the battle of King's Mountain is reached. Several chapters are devoted to the battle and its consequences, as also sketches of Campbell, Shelby, Sevier, Cleveland and other American officers, and of British and Tory leaders. The appendix, which is not the least interesting part of the volume, contains the complete diary of Lieut. Anthony Allaire, of Ferguson's corps; letters of Williams and others; official reports of the battle from various officers engaged in the action; besides much private correspondence throwing light upon this important event in the history of the Revolution. The work is profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is a valuable accession to colonial history, and especially that relating to events in South Carolina, and other Southern Colonies. The book deserves to meet an extensive sale, and we hope it will find its way to the library of every one who feels a pride in the achievements of the Heroes of King's Mountain.

For sale only by subscription. Col. W. B. Allison is the agent for York county.

## CIRCUIT COURT.

October term of the Circuit Court for York county, his Honor Judge B. C. Pressley presiding, convened at 10 o'clock A. M. last Monday.

The following grand jurors were present: Henry Massey, Foreman; N. B. Bratton, Joseph Miller, Rufus Hunt, Jason T. Thompson, Henry Franklin, H. Martin, John R. Hogue, R. B. Hartness, Alex. Lewis, Ella Good, S. L. Reid, W. Banks Good, Pleasant Crook, J. E. McFadden, Regulus Jackson.

The following petit jurors answered to their names: S. J. Harvey, J. B. Garrison, W. J. Stephenson, C. M. Green, J. O. Stewart, Benjamin Tolbert, Cato McLeave, Douglas Gillilan, A. K. Smith, Spain Meacham, Geo. Adams, W. B. Allison, J. L. Rainey, Geo. W. Deas, Jordan Tate, W. B. Moore, R. K. Seahorn, J. D. F. Duncan, P. Mortimer Moore, Wm. Gillespie, S. R. Moore, J. M. Cain, T. M. Dobson, W. I. Jones, Berry Estes, W. N. Faris, John Chambers, J. A. Gill, Linley Felton, Wm. C. G. Bailey, W. T. Willford, T. C. Pegram.

Messrs. Deas and Faris were excused from attending as jurors on account of sickness in their families.

His Honor deemed it unnecessary to charge the grand jury specially as to their duties. He instructed them, that if they had previously examined the public offices of the county to their satisfaction, he deemed it unnecessary for them to make a re-examination of the offices at this term. He also instructed them, if they deemed it necessary, to visit the poor house, or appoint a committee from their number for that purpose, and see if the inmates were properly cared for. Also, to see if those of the inmates able to work were kept employed on the premises, as is required, to contribute to their support, and if the county commissioners furnish such inmates with proper facilities for performing labor to which they are adapted.

There being no witnesses present to go before the grand jury, the only case on the sessions docket—State vs. W. J. Thornburg, charged with retailing spirituous liquors contrary to law—was called. An affidavit from an attending physician, verified by a magistrate and the clerk of the Superior Court of Gaston county, N. C., where the defendant now resides, was read in open Court, to the effect that Mr. Thornburg is confined to his bed by

sickness, whereupon the case was ordered to be continued.

The contingent docket was then called, and all the cases on it continued.

Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

On the re-assembling of Court, at 2 P. M., the following cases were called:

State vs. John R. Faris, perjury; prosecutor, G. M. Lowrance. *Nol. pros.*

State vs. Rufus Lindsay, colored; larceny from the field. Prosecutor, Alvis McDaniel. The defendant in this case was a small colored boy, and the offence consisted in the larceny of nine ears of corn from the field. As the field from which the corn was taken did not belong to the prosecutor, and the owner of the land declined to prosecute the case, a *nol. pros.* was entered. Mr. Bell for defendant.

State vs. Peyton Berry alias Peter Berry, colored; larceny of live stock—stealing a hog and appropriating the same to his own use. Prosecutor, Charles Gilbert, colored. Verdict, guilty.

State vs. Robert Biggers, colored lad; malicious mischief—rocking a pig train of the C. C. & A. Railroad. Prosecutor, A. R. Heyward. Pleaded guilty.

State vs. John Crawford, colored, and Maggie Dancy, white; unlawfully living in wedlock. Prosecutor, N. L. Gibson. Mr. Solicitor Gaston for the State. The defendants were not represented by counsel. Two colored witnesses, of glossy blackness, were introduced by the State, who swore that they witnessed the marriage ceremony performed between the defendants by Edward Lindsay, a colored preacher; that they were married in this county since cotton picking commenced, and that Crawford was recognized as a negro and his wife as a white woman. Mr. Gibson testified that defendant Crawford had stated in his presence that the woman to whom he is married is a white woman. The defendant, a dark mulatto, in his own behalf, testified from the witness stand that he became acquainted with the girl, Maggie Dancy, at Mooresville, N. C., where her family live. That they formed an attachment for each other, but fearing, on account of the stringent laws in North Carolina upon the intermarriage of the races, that they could not be legally married in that State, they decided to come to South Carolina for that purpose—having been informed that there was no law in this State prohibiting their union in wedlock, and that the preacher who married them, so informed him before proceeding with the ceremony. He accordingly returned to his home in York county, and in a week or two the girl followed him, and they were married. While he did not know that he was violating the law of this State, provided the girl was white, he stated further that at her home her family were regarded as mixed blooded. He had seen the girl's grandmother; she was a bright mulatto. The family associated only with colored people of their neighborhood; attended the colored church, and though to all appearances white, they were regarded as mixed blooded.

This statement presented the case in a new light, and the absence of testimony corroborative or contradictory of the statement of defendant Crawford touching the woman's intermixture with the African race, the Court, on suggestions of the Solicitor, called Dr. W. J. Whyte to give his opinion as a medical expert. In company with the Sheriff, Dr. Whyte and the woman retired to a private room, the Doctor afterwards testifying that from the hasty examination that he was enabled to make, he gave as his opinion that the woman was not of mixed blood. His examination, however, was only cursory, it being late in the evening, and as his opinion was not sufficiently positive to satisfy the Court, the case was continued until Tuesday morning, when the doctor was notified that he would be expected to make a more minute examination under more favorable circumstances. Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

On the re-convening of Court, Tuesday morning, the case was resumed. Dr. Whyte, taking the witness stand, said he had made a further examination, but owing to the imperfect microscope with which he examined the hair and skin of the woman, the examination was not satisfactory to him; and besides, the microscopic test could not be well applied to the cuticle without detaching it from the flesh.

Negro blood, and was unable, on the second examination, to detect anything leading him to change the opinion he had previously expressed, yet, in reply to a question by the Court, he said he could not say positively that the woman, is of pure white blood. The woman is of small stature, with fair complexion, flaxen or light auburn hair and light blue eyes.

The case was then argued for the State by Mr. Solicitor Gaston, who called the attention of the jury to the importance of the law, enacted in 1879, under which the parties were indicted, taking strong ground for the rigid enforcement of the statute, for the moral as well as the physical welfare of the people. At the conclusion of the Solicitor's argument, the Court charged the jury explicitly and at great length on the peculiar features presented in this case. The importance of the law under which the man and woman are indicted was dwelt upon, and the necessity of its stringent enforcement, when clear that it has been violated, made manifest to the jury. But in this case some doubts have arisen as to the pure Caucasian blood of the defendant, Maggie Dancy. He reviewed the testimony of Dr. Whyte, who testified as an expert on this point, and charged the jury that all doubt in their mind as to the pure white blood of defendant, Maggie Dancy, must go in favor of the defendant. The jury took the case, and in about an hour returned a verdict of guilty.

State vs. Maggie Dancy, white. Same offence as above. Verdict, guilty.

State vs. Tony Bennett, colored, burglary. Prosecutor, Charles Crosby. Verdict, guilty.

State vs. Edward Lindsay, colored preacher; unlawfully solemnizing the rites of matrimony between the races. This case was continued.

State vs. George Childers, colored; burglary. Prosecutor John Smith, colored. Verdict, guilty.

The sessions docket was not concluded Tuesday evening, at the time our report closes; nor had the grand jury made their presentment.

## THE LAST DAY AT YORKTOWN.

YORKTOWN, October 20.—The consolidation of the festivities of to day and to morrow and the closing of the celebration to-night, made to-day a grand success. The review of the troops, which commenced at 10 o'clock, was one of the grandest military displays ever held in the country, over 18,000 men being in line. The column marched in review past the President and Cabinet, Senators and Representatives by company front, occupying one hour and fifteen minutes in passing a given point.

The South Carolina Battalion occupied a position between the Maryland and New Hampshire Regiments. The whole battalion, numbering 375 men, were in line and marched through the whole parade without losing a man. The battalion was commanded by Colonel H. S. Thompson, magnificently mounted, and it was the expressed opinion of many who occupied seats in Centennial Hall, that he was the best rider and rode the finest animal in the entire parade.

The battalion marched in column of companies in the following order:

Greenville Guards of Greenville.  
Butler Guards of Greenville.  
German Fusiliers of Charleston.  
German Light Infantry of Winstonsboro.  
Governor's Guards of Columbia.  
Washington Light Infantry of Charleston.  
Palmetto Rifles of Aiken.  
Richland Volunteers of Columbia.  
Sumter Light Infantry of Sumter.

The battalion presented a magnificent appearance. The marching was superb, and as they passed the stand they were received with cheers. The Governor's Guards carried the regimental colors, and the Entaw flag was carried by the Washington Light Infantry, and was greeted with cheers as the battalion passed.

After the parade, the officers of the battalion were visited by Senators Hampton and Butler, General Kennedy, Justice McGowan, Judge Pressley and others, and brief speeches complimenting the battalion upon its appearance were made by Hampton, Butler, Pressley and Kennedy, and were responded to by Colonel Thompson and other officers of the South Carolina troops.

The close of the ceremonies has altered the programme of all the troops, and the rush for boats and trains is something immense. The South Carolina troops will leave here to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, and will spend to-morrow night at Norfolk as the guests of the Norfolk military. They will leave Norfolk to-morrow night, and, barring accidents, will get to Charleston on Saturday night.

The steamship *Charleston* will leave here at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning with the Connecticut party, and after stopping a short while at Norfolk and Fortress Monroe will go right on to Charleston, where they will arrive on Saturday night or Sunday morning.

During the day Governor Bigelow and staff, ex-Governor Jewell, Judge Harrison, the officers of the Connecticut Regiment, and others, called at the headquarters of the South Carolina troops and were received with great enthusiasm by both officers and men. The Connecticut people are enthusiastic over their Charleston trip, and anticipate a glorious time. Their programme after reaching Charleston has not been arranged, but it is probable that they will stay in Charleston Sunday and Monday, and will leave Charleston for Atlanta on Monday night or Tuesday morning.

Later in the day the Fusiliers and the Washington Light Infantry went down to the *Charleston* and spent a glorious time with their Connecticut friends for about an hour. Speeches were made by Governor Bigelow, ex-Governor Jewell, Senator Hawley, Lieutenant Governor Bulkeley, Judge Harrison and others, and in the remarks of all, happy predictions of a pleasant voyage to Charleston were made. The Governor especially alluded to the Charleston trip, and prophesied that it would not only be joyous to the whole party, but would have its important results in bringing together face to face and hand to hand, sons of the men, who, sons of a common country, fought side by side for American liberty one hundred years ago. As the Charleston companies left the boat, the Connecticut band played Dixie and the Bonnie Blue Flag, and cheers were exchanged by the troops.

The South Carolina Battalion is in good spirits and good health and anticipates a nice time at Norfolk to-morrow. The South Carolina civic delegation will leave for Portsmouth in the steamer B. S. Ford to-morrow morning, and will probably reach Columbia by Saturday.

Governor Hapgood and Lieutenant Governor Kennedy will go to Charleston on Saturday night to welcome the Connecticut State officers and troops.

General Hancock and General Fitzhugh Lee were both loudly cheered wherever they appeared, as a tribute to "the Blue and the Grey," and the recognition of the fact that both are now marching under the flag of a common country. The State troops vied with each other in drill and discipline, and the friends of each claim the palm for some crack corps. The regulars exhibit general admiration.

The camps present a very animated appearance, and frequent guard mountings, drills, dress parades, salutes, calls, and marches under the different companies, serenades, speeches, social visits, &c., occupy a great deal of time and excite great interest.

The naval review originally set down for to-morrow came off to day, and was entirely successful and satisfactory to everybody. This evening the Presidential party and foreign visitors left, as did also some of the militia. To-morrow's programme has been abandoned and to day closed the celebration.—Special to the News and Courier.

PORTSMOUTH, October 21.—The last night in the Carolina camp at Yorktown was an eventful one. At dark the Michigan Regiment Band serenaded the Carolina camp, and next came their camp neighbors, the Maryland Regiment, in torchlight procession, carrying Giteau in effigy right through the camp. These had hardly passed through the lines when the State Fencibles, of